# What is it?

Your Linux system's filesystem table, aka fstab, is a configuration table designed to ease the burden of mounting and unmounting file systems to a machine.

# Table structure

The table itself is a 6 column structure, where each column designates a specific parameter and must be set up in the correct order. The columns of the table are as follows from left to right:

* **Device**: usually the given name or UUID of the mounted device (sda1/sda2/etc).
* **Mount Point**: designates the directory where the device is/will be mounted.
* **File System Type**: nothing trick here, shows the type of filesystem in use.
* **Options**: lists any active mount options. If using multiple options they must be separated by commas.
* **Backup Operation**: (the first digit) this is a binary system where 1 = dump utility backup of a partition. 0 = no backup. This is an outdated backup method and should NOT be used.
* **File System Check Order**: (second digit) Here we can see three possible outcomes.  0 means that fsck will not check the filesystem. Numbers higher than this represent the check order. The root filesystem should be set to 1 and other partitions set to 2.

# Example

root / xfs defaults 0 0

UUID=64351209-b3d4-421d-8900-7d940ca56fea /boot xfs defaults 0 0

/dev/mapper/rhel-swap swap swap defaults 0 0

UUID=64351209-b3d4-421d-8900-7d940ca56fab /var/lib/ceph/osd/osd-1 xfs defaults,noatime,inode64 1 2